Administration Report
of the Manipur State
1910-1911.

910 — 1911

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

MANIPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1910-1911.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The State of Manipur lies between latitude 24° 35″ and 24° 48″ North and longitude 93° 10″ and 94° 30″ East. The area of the State is estimated at 7,600 square miles: that of the valley, apart from the hill tracts, is about 670 square miles, of which one-third is under cultivation. The population, according to the census of March last, was 3,46 271

The revenue of the last five years averages Rs 4,58,747, while the tribute paid annually to the Government of India is Rs. 50,000.

2. His Highness Raja Chura Chand Singh was 25 years, 11 months, and 16 days old on 31st March 1911 His Highness is a Manipuri Kshatriya and has three wives—(1) Ngangbom *Dhana Manjuri Ibemacha*, (2) Chingakham Sayama Sakhi, (3) Ngangbom Preo Sakhi. He has two sons by the second Rani and one daughter by the first Rani. His first son is aged three years and his second son was born on 17th February 1911

3. During the year Major General H. Power C. B., Commanding the Assam Brigade, and Colonel R. Butt, R.A.M C, Principal Medical Officer visited the State Mr Disney the Sanitary Engineer also came to Manipur in connection with the Water Works Scheme.

4. The news of the lamented death of His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor was sorrowfully received by the people of Manipur, and meetings of condolence were held among the foreign and native population of the State

5. The opening ceremony of the newly built temple dedicated to Govindji, the god of the Royal family, was made the occasion of a special national ceremony. The completion of the temple was very acceptable to the Hindu subjects of the State, who regard it as a common place of worship His Highness also performed a grand *Kirtan* for the repose of the souls of his forefathers, at which representatives of almost all the villages in the valley attended.

6. During the year there was no disturbance among the Manipuris.

7. The Hill Tribes also behaved well. There were a few important cases reported during the year, of which only the following need be mentioned

(1) A Kabui Naga was murdered at the Minuthong Cantonment village, and the suspected murderer committed suicide as men came up to arrest him. The headmen of the village were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for concealing the names of the culprits

(2) At Kangkap near the Chin Hills border, a Kuki was stabbed by his son The accused was arrested and punished with imprisonment.

(3) At Mayangkhang, in the Northern hills, 2 Nagas were stabbed with spear. The murderer, who barricaded himself in his house and refused to come out, was eventually arrested and punished with transportation for life.

(4) In the south-west of the State near the Cachar border, there was a riot between the 2 Kuki villages named Sumtuk and Ngampabung with the result that seven men of Ngampabung and one of Sumtuk were wounded. Rawa, chief of Sumtuk village, whose action brought on the riot, was fined and imprisoned.

(5) At Kalhang, in the Tangkhul hills, a Tangkhul woman was killed by her co-wife. The reason for the murder was that the deceased was suffering from swollen legs and could not work. The accused was arrested and sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to transportation for life.

8. Although the expedition of the previous year against the Kuki villages outside the Eastern boundary of the State was not without its results, yet lawlessness has not altogether ceased.

During the year under report another expedition had to be sent against the more Southern tribes of the unadministered Somra tract.

The column consisted of Lt. Colonel J. Shakespear, C. I E., D. S O., Political Agent in Manipur, Captain B. J. Fagan and Mr. G. A. B. Cooper, XVIIth. Infantry, Captain F. Stevenson I. M. S., with 95 men of the XVIIth. Infantry, and 20 of the Manipur State Military Police. I accompanied the expedition as far as Somra Phuntret, whence I returned to inspect the Census operations in the Northern hills. Mr Cooper, who was attacked with Malaria, also returned from Somra Phuntret to Imphal, while the column pushed on to Saiyapau. The Object of the promenade was to punish (1) Somra Phuntret (Tangkhul) for kidnapping two girls of Kharasom. (2) Saiyapau (Kuki) for raiding Chammu Khunow.

The Tangkhuls of Somra Phuntret, although they were told that they would not be punished without their case being heard refused to come in, and deserted their village, so the village was burnt and a quantity of food stuffs destroyed.

Saiyapau submitted and surrendered 10 guns, so only a fine of Rs. 100 and two years house tax where realized from the village, in accordance with the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

These measures will, it is to be hoped, put a stop to the raids for some time to come, but it is certain that they will not establish permanent peace on the frontier. The difficulty lies in the settlement of disputes between hillmen who are subjects of Manipur State and the independent tribes of the unadministered tract. The latter can sue the Manipur hillmen in the Vice-President's court, but do not as a rule do so, being probably deterred by guilty knowledge of murder and oppression carried on across the border. The Manipur subjects, on the other hand have no redress against independent hillmen. The result is that both sides take the law into their own hands, which frequently leads to reprisals. And in my opinion there is no likelihood of a cessation of raids and abductions until the tract between Burma the Naga Hills and Manipur, south of the Tuzu or Namtalei River is taken over by the British Government. The Tangkhul villages in this tract who are all more or less subject to the Kukis, would welcome such a step and the Kukis themselves, who are all former subjects of Manipur, are sufficiently aware of the power of the Sarkar to know that resistance is out of the question. The cost of administration would be inconsiderable and could be more than covered by a house tax at the same rate as in Manipur and the Naga Hills.

The total cost of the expedition was Rs 2,746-3-7 of which Rs. 2 018/12/- was expended on coolie hire

DISARMAMENT.

9. During the year 80 unlicensed guns were confiscated, of which 40 were surrendered voluntarily. The figures for the two previous year show 101 in 1908-09 and 59 in 1909-10

At the end of the year there were 936 licensed guns, of which 19 were reserved for the State.

Every effort is being made to withdraw all unlicensed guns still remaining, in the State, but the majority of those brought in during the year came from the unadministered Tract, where guns are said to be extremely plentiful in the Kuki villages.

TOURS.

10 During the year His Highness the Raja visited most of the important places within the valley.

Mr. Bell, who was temporarily appointed to act as Vice-President of the Darbar was on tour for 3 days and I for 108 days.

My principal tours were :—

(1) 14th to 22nd September, in the Southern part of the valley in connection with fishery and salt and Land Revenue matters.

(2) 11th November to 11th December, to and from the borders of the Chin and Lushai Hills, were I met Mr. Rundle, Assistant Superintendent of Tiddim, and Mr Gordon, Assistant Superintendent of the Lushai Hills, and in conjunction with them settled many inter-district disputes The number was somewhat large, as there was no meeting the previous year owing to my predecessor, Mr Cosgrave being away on the Aishan Kuki promenade. I went and returned by different routes and decided many cases and fixed boundaries in the Kuki villages in the South Western hills.

(3) 15th December 1910 to 13th January 1911, in connection with the settlement operations in Jiribam. I visited Silchar where I met Mr Perree the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Mr Rowbotham, the officer deputed to inspect the Manipur State forests and Mr. Carter the Conservator, and discussed the question of the future working of the State forests.

(4) 1st to 14th February 1911 with the punitive column to the Somra Tract.

(5) 15th February to 6th March 1911, inspecting Census work in the hills.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

Mr. Boileau, Private Secretary to His Highness the Raja, was in charge of the Land Revenue Office from 1st April to 15th June 1910 In the absence of any other officer, I was in charge from the 16th June to 26th November 1910. Moulvi Abdul Wahed, Sub-Deputy Collector, took over charge on the 27th November 1910. The Sub-Deputy Collector was on tour for 59 days. He was unable to make any very extensive tours, as he was in charge of the Treasury for a considerable portion of the last few months of the year.

2 During the year under report the Amins and the field staff were employed on census work in addition to their ordinary duties of settlement of waste land, assessment of concealed cultivation and exclusion of relinquished lands. There was no change in the rates of assessment, viz., Rs. 5/- per *Pari*, except in some small valleys

bordering on the main valley where the hillmen pay Rs. 3/- per *Pa*, on wet rice land. There were no complaints regarding the rates, which do not press heavily on the raiyat.

During the year 1,370 bighas of waste land were taken up for cultivation whereas the relinquishments of 1909-10 affecting the demand of the year under report resulted in 3,889 bighas going out of cultivation.

During the year 681 petitions for the relinquishment of 5,009 bighas were received, as against 598 petitions referring to an area of 3,889 bighas in the previous year.

The increase in relinquishment is probably due to the cheapness of rice and the large mortality among draught cattle. The same causes account for the smaller area of waste land taken up for cultivation

No land was acquired by the Manipur Company, Limited, during the year.

LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

3. There was no change in the system of collection One Lakpa was dismissed for misappropriating the Revenue. Another was appointed an additional Member of the Darbar. Their places have been temporarily filled on probation by Mohorers from the Land Revenue staff who have long experience in collection work.

The percentage of collection was 95 81 as against 95.03 in the previous year. A higher percentage might have been realised but for the extra work that fell on the collecting agency on account of the Census. The total Receipts were Rs. 3,13,561, as against Rs 3,09,025 in the previous year.

DEMAND.

4. The current demand for the year was Rs 3,14,780, as against Rs. 3,14 519 the previous year.

The arrears on current demand at the close of the year were Rs 12,314 and on arrear demand only Rs 625.

5. *Remission.*—Out of Rs. 3,182 remitted Rs. 1,737 was on account of arrears and Rs. 1,445 on current demand. The increase in the remission on current demand is due mainly to the damage done to the rice crop by floods.

COERCIVE MEASURES.

6 The only coercive measure employed to realize arrears of revenue was the sale of the defaulting estates Most of the defaulters belong to the middle class, who reside in Imphal and sublet their holdings to cultivators. Their practice has been to avoid payment as long as possible without actually losing their holdings This accounts for the fact that out of Rs 14 902 for which 3 447 sale cases were instituted Rs 12,353 was received from the holders of the estates before the time fixed for sale. To avoid this a small fine will in future be imposed on all pattadars not paying their Revenue by March 31st. By this means it is to be hoped that the number of sale cases will be largely reduced. Rs. 187 was realised by the sale of estates and it was found necessary to remit Rs. 1,737. Sale cases for the realization of Rs. 625 were pending at the close of the year.

7. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure was Rs 22,202, as against Rs. 24,690 in the previous year The decrease is due to the fact that for a considerable portion of the year there was no Sub-Deputy Collector

8 *Revenue court work* —Out of 4,319 cases for disposal, 2,925 were disposed of and 1,394 remained pending, as against 3,489 disposed of out of 5,245 cases in the previous year. The decrease is due to the resurvey, which has permanently settled the boundaries of all holdings

9. *Imphal Settlement* —The settlement has greatly progressed during the year Those who left their holdings for fear of foreigners tax, have returned, and a large

portion of them have already built permanent dwelling houses in their lands, 38 bighas of settled lands were surveyed during the year The Manipuris, who by far the best settlers, have greatly improved their holdings. There are plenty raiyats ready to take up land and there appears to be every likelihood that the ttlement will turn out prosperous and will be a fruitful source of revenue to the ate.

The Mouzadar, who has worked well, collected the whole of the demand for the r without remission or arrears He was paid a lump sum of Rs. 600 out of the reaue for his services. I propose in future to remunerate him with a percentage his collections, decreasing annually as the settlement increases in size and the mand grows. The rate will be fixed when the survey at present being made is mpleted. This system will encourage the Mouzadar to make good collections and endeavour to attract new settlers.

10. *Hill Tribes.*—The rate of house tax was, as in previous years, Rs. 3 on all uses in the hills and annas 10 on the houses of all Nagas and Kukis living in the lley.

The current demand was Rs. 69,869, as against Rs. 63,573 in the previous year. The increase is due to the census which revealed all the houses which formerly evaded taxation I found that among certain tribes, notably the Tangkhuls, it was usual to build *semi-detached* houses or rows of houses, which, though assessed as one house, sheltered two or more families Indeed, in one case I found five families living in a ow under one roof. In future such houses will be assessed according to the number of separate families occupying them. The house-list prepared from the Census papers shows the number of assessable houses as 25,362 as against 23,200 in the previous year.

Out of the total demand of Rs. 70,722, Rs 64,912 was collected; Rs. 867 remitted and Rs. 4,943 remained unrealized

Of the total amount remitted Rs 552 was on account of prize money to Tangkhul students who obtained good results in their annual examination.

11. The work of actual collection both of Land Revenue and Hill House Tax was somewhat impeded by the Census operations.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION

1. LEGISLATION.—*Nil.*

2 *Military Police Force* —The force is under the command of His Highness the Raja. The sanctioned strength is 7 Native Officers, 23 Non-commissioned Officers, 1 Drill Instructor, 182 Sepoys, 8 Buglers and 10 Bandsmen. This was the actual strength on the 31st March 911, as against 7 Native Officers, 17 Non-commissioned Officers, 1 Drill Instructor and 185 Sepoys and Buglers on the 31st March 1910. Formerly the bandsmen formed a part of the strength and were also employed as sepoys. They now form a separate establishment and do not carry arms.

The force is armed with Tower muskets, but there are 25 Martini-Henry rifles available for use on expeditions or escorts. Many of the muskets are reported to be unserviceable and it would be as well that they should be replaced by better weapons if the efficiency of the force is to be maintained

The force is generally employed to provide guards for the Palace, the Jail and the Revenue Office and to preserve internal peace and quell any disturbance that may arise among the hill tribes It also supplies a Guard-of-Honour to His Highness the Raja and escorts for him and the Vice-President of the Darbar when necessary. Under recent orders of Government the escorts for treasure sent to and from the Imphal Treasury between Imphal and Kohima are provided from the Military Police.

The outposts maintained during the year were—

Kohima Road.—One outpost, 1 Non-commissioned Officers and 5 Sepoys.

Burma Road.—One outpost, 1 Non-commissioned Officer and 5 Sepoys.

Chingai.—One outpost 2 Non-commissioned Officers and 12 Sepoys.

Naba Kanta Singh continued to hold charge as Subadar Major during the year. The cost of maintenance of the force during the year was Rs. 30,419, as compared with Rs 28,742 in the previous year, the increase being due to the larger establishment. General Bower, when he visited Imphal, inspected the Manipur State Military Police and expressed himself very pleased with the drill and turnout of the corps. The men that accompanied the punitive column to Somra Phuntree and Saiyapau did their part very creditably.

3. *Naga Police*—The two small Naga thanas on the Kohima road each containing, as in the previous year, one Head Constable and four Constables were maintained during the year. Their Presence has had an excellent effect in diminishing the number of thefts on the road by Nagas and others. The Naga Police are under the Vice-President of the Darbar.

4. *Civil Police* -The Police Member of the Darbar was in charge of the Civil Police throughout the year

The Civil Police force consists of one Sub Inspector, four Head constables, two Writer Constables and 21 Constables. Of the four Head Constables, one is a Gurkha and three Manipuris. The two Writer Constables are Manipuris. The constables are armed with batons only.

There is only one thana in the valley, situated at Imphal. There is an outpost at Sengmai in the north of the valley to preserve order in the neighbouring Gurkhali settlements and another at Tairelpokpi on the Cachar bridle path, which, in addition to policing the road, is employed as a check-station for controlling the export of cattle. A thana is in course of construction at Jirighat on the Cachar border and on its completion the Tairelpokpi outpost will be strengthened and transferred there.

During the year one murder took place in Imphal. The suspected person absconded and has not yet been traced. No cases of Robbery were reported during the year, but there was an increase in the number of thefts and burglaries. Cattle theft also is still far too prevalent.

A great many offences remained undetected and the proportion of convictions to arrests was very small. This does not redound much to the credit of the Police. But at the same time their small numbers must be remembered in their favour.

The ratio of the regular Police force to the population of the valley is very insignificant, but if choukidars are included, the ratio becomes 1 : 924. There is only one policeman in every 2·8 square miles of the valley.

The cost of the body during the year was Rs. 10,637, as compared with Rs. 8,580 in the previous year. The increase is partly due to the expenditure of Rs. 1,100 towards the cost of the new station at Jirighat. A sum of Rs. 226 included under the head Police was spent in maintaining an outpost at Kaithemabi for checking the export of rice.

5. *Village Police*—The number of Choukidars is the same as in the previous year, viz., 212. They are remunerated partly in cash and partly by grants of service land.

6. *Criminal and Civil Justice*—There was no change in the number of courts or in the administration of Criminal Justice. As regards Civil Justice a slight change has been made in the system of final disposal of appeal cases by the Darbar. Formerly the decision of the Darbar was final and irrevocable. But by the revised rules for the management of the Manipur State His Highness the Raja or the Vice-

resident can, within a month of the passing of the Darbar's order, direct that e case be reopened only on the grounds that material evidence has not been nsidered.

Rajkumar Digendra Singh, brother of His Highness the Raja, has been appointed member of the Cherap Court, bringing the number up to six.

The Panchayet courts have five members each The members sit as a bench to ar cases which are decided by the verdict of the majority. The Panchayet courts y civil cases in which all the parties are Manipuris. They also try Criminal cases ut the Rural Panchayets have no power to impose sentences of imprisonments ppeals from these courts lie to the Cherap which also hears original, criminal and ivil cases that are beyond the power of the subordinate courts.

The Darbar is the supreme court for all cases in which the Manipuri population concerned. It also tries original criminal cases which are beyond the jurisdiction of the Cherap.

During the year the Sadar Panchayet tried criminal cases in which 72 persons ere concerned Of these 68 were finally disposed of The Rural Panchayet courts isposed of 234 accused persons. The Cherap and the Darbar disposed of respectively 71 and 9 persons.

The Darbar decided a case in which the owner of a house was accused of murdering a thief who entered his house at night by cutting off one of his legs The accused was acquitted of murder but convicted of causing grievous hurt.

As appellate courts the Cherap and the Darbar respectively received 15 and 27 Criminal appeal petitions, all of which were disposed of during the year

2 310 original civil suits were instituted in the Cherap and Panchayet courts, of which 27 were on account of landed property, as against 74 in the previous year. and 1 909 were money suits, as against 1,962 in the previous year. Certain classes of civil cases concerning land are disposed of by the Sub-Deputy Collector, from whose decisions an appeal lies to the Vice-President.

The total value of suits of all kinds was Rs. 50,765 as against Rs. 55,945 in the previous year. The average duration of a case was one month and 15 days. 351 applications referring to the execution of decrees for Rs. 15,857 were received by these courts and 355, referring to Rs 16,881, were disposed of.

Of the 187 civil appeals before the Durbar 180 were disposed of. The Cherap had in their file 291 civil appeal suits of which 276 were disposed of. These results are highly satisfactory.

All original cases in which hillmen are concerned are tried by the Vice-President. ppeals against the order of the Vice-President in criminal cases lie to the Political gent, who also tries serious cases committed to his court by the Vice-President and ases in which a British subject is a party.

In the Hill courts 144 accused persons were brought to trial and 72 persons were disposed of. The small proportion is due partly to the fact that many cases are postponed for disposal when I go on tour in the hills, and partly to the fact that owing to the Census and other pressing work I was obliged to be absent from the station on tour during the greater part of the end of the year.

One suit for landed property and 166 for money, in total value of Rs. 7,546, were filed as against 164 original suits valued at Rs. 7 029 in the previous year.

Five Tangkhuls were sentenced to death by the Political Agent during the year for dacoity with murder at Lambui at the end of the previous year. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor confirmed the sentence and they were duly executed.

The Judicial Member reports that Munshi Darshu Khan, peskar of the court D[illegible] and [illegible] under him w[illegible] very well during the year

7. There has been no friction or want of reciprocity between the State and neighbouring districts. But considerable difficulty is experienced in bringing back certain Manipuri traders of Cachar who have taken loans from hillmen. Peons sent from Silchar to serve summonses invariably report that the defendants cannot be found, though the hillmen affirm that the address given is correct.

8. *Prisons*—The Jail at Imphal is the only Jail in the State. It is well built and is in good sanitary condition. Only 3 inmates died during the year. Of the daily average population of 129·42 only 4·28 on an average were sick Four convicts escaped, but were recaptured. Two of the escaped prisoners of the previous year were also recaptured during the year

On the 31st March 1911 there were 98 male convicts 2 female convicts, 1 male undertrial prisoners, 2 female undertrial prisoners. 4 Civil prisoners and 1 lunatics in the Jail. Of the 119 male inmates 93 were Manipuris, 24 hill men and 2 foreigners. Of the 4 females 3 were Manipuris and 1 a hill woman.

The following statement shows how the labour of the Jail population was employed :—

		Men for 1 day.
1.	(*a*) On State work under State Engineer	7,162
	(*b*) Municipal (station labour)	1 838
	(*c*) Pumping	2,590
	(*d*) Polo ground	2,866
	(*e*) Working for State Officials	3,496
2.	(*a*) Working in Jail garden	3,525
	(*b*) Weaving	927
	(*c*) Durry making	837
	(*d*) Oil pressing	3 628
	(*e*) Daily labour	38
	(*f*) Working in the Jail as cooks, sick attendants, etc.	4,619
3.	(*a*) Undertrial for court	580
	(*b*) Sick in Hospital	1,563
	(*c*) Lunatic	582
	TOTAL ...	34,251

During the year Rs. 4,707 was credited to the State on account of sale proceeds of manufactured articles, Jail labour and garden products. Rs. 1,616 was expended on raw material, so the net amount earned by the prisoners during the year was Rs. 3,091, which shows a considerable increase on the previous year's income.

9 *Municipal*—There is no municipality, though in Appendix XVI certain charges are classed as Municipal.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. The rainfall of the year was much above normal. In July and August, the time of transplantation of rice, 24·47 inches of rain fell. The river *bandhs* also burst in several places, with the result that most of the low-lying land was flooded.

In many localities the seedlings were either damaged or totally destroyed, and some areas were left uncultivated But the loss was largely compensated by the good crop in the high lands The paddy crop may be taken as a 11 annas crop. The area under rice cultivation is roughly estimated at 3,86,872 bighas, and that under other crops at 53,047 bighas.

Rice is the staple crop of Manipur; but the following are also grown in the valley :—

Sugarcane.
Peas.
Tobacco
Chillies.
Wheat.
Khesari.
Mustard.
Matikalai.
Potatoes.

The outturn of sugarcane, chillies and potatoes was good; that of wheat fair. ...er crops did badly on account of the excessive rain. Jute has been cultivated Manipur for some years, but its whole area this year was not more than 50 bighas.

There are also some 150 bighas of maize in the Gurkhali settlements.

The hillmen cultivated rice, which is their staple food, and a certain quantity potatoes, cotton, maize and *til*. The main supply of potatoes for the Imphal ...zar comes from the hills.

2. Labour is cheap, but not very easily procurable. The price of day labour the valley is annas 4, and in the hills annas 6

The price of rice was a little higher than in the previous year. Matikalai, ...ough somewhat cheaper, was still very dear.

3. *Trade and Manufacture.* The Manipur Company, Limited, made considerable ...rogress during the year. His Highness the Raja the Senapati and myself met the ...Manager of the Company and one of the Calcutta partners at the Residency in ...ecember and discussed measures for the popularisation of sericulture. The result was ...hat advantageous terms of land tenure have been offered to raiyats taking up mulberry cultivation. His Highness the Raja issued a proclamation pointing out the advantages accruing to those who engaged in sericulture, and the Sub-Deputy Collector, ...n his tours, has done much in educating popular opinion in favour of the Company. ...Consequently a large number of raiyats have begun to grow mulberry and it is probable that the Company will shortly be working at a profit.

The Company's project of *Ghi* manufacture was not successful and was abandoned.

4. Weaving is a considerable industry in Manipur, being carried on by the women of all classes.

The looms used are very primitive and the process is a laborious one. For the improvement of this craft an expert weaver, lent by the Department of Agriculture, was employed here for 3 or 4 months He instructed two Manipuri women in the use of improved hand looms of the Salvation Army pattern. These two women have been installed as instructresses in a weaving school with a view to imparting their knowledge free to other women.

5 Two Muhammadan boys were sent to Gauhati and Dacca during the year to learn improved methods of *gur* and sugar making and the use of improved agricultural implements. An expert Mali has also been engaged from the Agricultural Department for the advancement of fruit culture

6. The principal forest produce of Manipur consists of timber and firewood. In addition 11 maunds of Agar, 64 maunds of Beeswax and 5 maunds of Rubber, collected from the forests outside the Jiri Rubber Mahal, were exported by the lessee of the monopoly right of trade in these articles.

7. *Exports and Imports.*—The chief exports of Manipur are rice, timber and cattle (including buffaloes) and, to a less extent, chillies and mustard oil During the year 98,898 maunds of rice were exported, 4,019 cattle and buffaloes were exported, of which 847 were brought from Burma To prevent undue depletion of the

stock of cattle, the export of cows is forbidden without the special permission of Darbar.

The principal imports are piece goods. Kerosine oil, salt, sugar and betel nut. The last named does not grow in the State, so the whole supply has to be obtained from external sources.

8. *Copper Mine.*—At the end of 1909-10 an application was received for a mining lease from Babu Dharma Das Mukherji, who desired to work for copper and any other minerals that might be found in an area of 500 acres in the hills near Kongu Thana on the Burma border The Darbar was disposed to grant his application and a lease was drafted by me and approved by the Darbar and the applicant. The Local Government, however, refused to recommend the Government of India to grant the lease, as they were not satisfied as to the commercial position and capacities of Babu Dharma Das Mukherji Negotiations are now proceeding with a Rangoon Syndicate for the same area.

The specimens assayed by Babu Dharma Das Mukherji showed a very high percentage of copper with traces of silver. The extent of the deposit of ore is not known but it is quite near the surface The chief obstacles in the way of successful working lie in the remoteness of the mine, which renders labour and transport difficult.

9. *Public Works*—In Appendix XIX will be found all details of expenditure.

The construction of the temple of Govindji was completed at a cost of Rs. 28,015, and a kitchen for it built at Rs. 1,268. The roofing of the Mandop was also completed for Rs. 2,159 during the year

The hospital built for the Military Police cost Rs 4,795. The Land Revenue Office was constructed at the cost of Rs. 4,930.

Some of the buildings attached to the Civil hospital at Imphal were reconstructed and cost Rs. 2,136.

A godown was built at Dimapur (Manipur Road Station) at a cost of Rs. 1 5 for the storage of goods pending their transmission from the railway to Imphal.

The value of stock and stores purchased during the year was Rs. 2,670

A sum of Rs. 5,178 was spent on preliminary works in connection with the Imphal Water Works.

Mr. Pritchard was in charge of the State Works throughout the year, and in spite of ill-health carried out all the work of the Department satisfactorily. He has resigned his appointment on the grounds of old age and failing health, and is merely carrying on the work of the Department pending the arrival of his successor. Mr. Pritchard has rendered the State faithful and efficient service for some 9 years and will be greatly missed.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1. Full details of receipts and expenditure will be found in Appendix XXII.

2. *Receipts*—Under the head "Demand" only the budget estimates "Foreigners Tax," "Forest" "Tea seed," "Law and Justice," "Jail," "Exp taxes" and "Miscellaneous" have been included as it is not possible to give speci figures for the demand under these heads.

The gross total revenue of the State was Rs. 4,95,526, as against Rs. 4,79,1 in the previous year. There was an increase under heads "Land Revenue," "H tribes," "Ferry Revenue" "Forests," "Tea Seed," "Law and Justice," "Jail

nd "Excise" and the decrease under heads 'Fisheries," "Foreigners tax," "Salt revenue' and Miscellaneous."

The increase under the head "Land Revenue" is due to the increased percentage of collection, while that under head "Hill tribes," as has already been explained, is due to the Census.

The increase under the head "Forests" is principally due to the large amount collected by the Forest authorities of Cachar on produce removed from the Manipur Forests on that border. At present there is no check on the extraction of timber from these forests. Every tree is at the mercy of the timber dealers, whose interest is to take as much timber as possible from the most convenient place. This system, although yielding a large income for the present, cannot but be detrimental to the Forests so worked. Last cold weather Mr. Rowbotham of the Forests Service was deputed by Government to inspect the Manipur Forest area worked by the Cachar Forest Division I met him, and Mr. Perree, the Deputy Conservator both before and after the inspection and discussed with the latter a scheme for the systematic working of the Forests which Mr. Perree has submitted to the Local Government. This scheme will of course necessitate a small annual expenditure and at first some falling off in receipts. But it is essential if the Forests are to remain a permanent source of revenue to the State.

The details of the forest receipts are as follows :—

Manipur State's share of collection by the Cachar Authorities	... Rs.	24,430
Royalty collected by toll stations from timber and wood brought to the Manipur valley	... Rs.	3,827
Royalty on the monopoly of Rubber, Bees wax, Ivory and Deer Horns	... Rs.	531
Amount received from Langol Hill Reserve Forest	... Rs.	864
	Total Rs	29 682

The increase under the head Law and Justice is mainly due to the increased receipts on account of court fees, which amounted to Rs, 2,190,

The increase under the head "Jail" was due to a larger output of manufactures, specially Mustard oil.

The sum of Rs. 22 224, shown under head "Export taxes," represents the collections of the whole year, whereas the previous year's figure is for seven months only.

The year was a disastrous one for fisheries, perhaps the worst in the last decade. But the current year's loss will be the forthcoming year's gain The usual practice is to drain the whole fishery dry and not to leave a single fish for breeding, or a single spot where it can breed.

This year on account of late and excessive rainfall many fisheries were not dry by the end of the year and consequently could not be entirely denuded of their stock. However, the gain will be only be a temporay one and will merely profit the lessees of the coming year. The result was seen in the extraordinarily high prices fetched by the fisheries in the action for the year 1911-1912.

Fish is a staple article of food among the Manipuris and the preservation of the stock in the valley is a serious question for the future. There does not appear to be an immediate danger of scarcity but the supply is undoubtedly diminishing, though slowly.

Rumour had it that, owing to the unfavourable weather, only one fishery in the valley was worked at a profit during the current year. On this account it was found necessary to remit Rs. 1,554 during the year, and of the balance a great proportion has already been remitted since the close of the year.

The decrease under the head "Foreigners Tax" is partly due to the abolition during the previous year of the grazing tax on cattle and buffaloes, and partly to the decrease in the number of foreigners, owing to the emigration of many Gurkhalis.

The decrease in the Salt Revenue is due to the fact that the rent of the hill salt wells was not collected, mainly on account of the census. The balance is being realized. But at the same time the income from this source is decreasing on account of the competition and growing popularity of Liverpool salt. The Darbar is in favour of protective measures with a view to fostering the salt and other indigenous industries which find a difficulty in competing successfully with cheaper imported goods. Some of the salt wells are in need of considerable repairs and improvements, but I doubt the wisdom of going to great expense over these wells as I do not think they will be able to hold their own much longer against foreign salt.

The following are the details of receipts under the head "Miscellaneous :—

	Rs.
Receipts by the State Engineer on account of work done for private persons and rent of dwelling houses	2,893
Sale-proceeds of Ammunition	1,055
Other Miscellaneous items	5,510
Total Rs. ...	9,458

Almost all the arrears of revenue under various heads outstanding from previous years have either been realized or remitted.

3. *Expenditure*— The total expenditure was Rs. 4,56 863, as against Rs. 4,34,642, in the previous year.

There was a considerable increase over the estimated expenditure under the head "State Works," and a slight increase under the heads 'Land Revenue' and "Expedition & Tours." But the total expenditure was considerably below the estimate.

The closing balance on the 31st of March 1911 was Rs. 3,31,125 as against Rs. 2,92,462 of the previous year, showing a saving of Rs 38,663 from the income of the year. This amount, together with the allotment in the budget for 1911-1912, will more than cover the expenditure on account of the Delhi Darbar. We are therefore in a better financial position now with regard to the Waterworks Scheme than we were at this time last year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SANITATION.

1. *Medical*—The number of dispensaries remained the same as in the previous year, viz —4. But the number of outdoor patients greatly increased in all the dispensaries This is due, I think, more to the increased popularity of the dispensaries than to any abnormal prevalence of sickness.

33 Major operations and 461 minor operations, were performed as against 20 major and 415 minor operations in the previous year.

2. *Vaccination*—Out of 13,377 vaccinations, 11.629 were successful, 391 unsuccessful and the result of 1,357 unknown. As in former years, the Manipuris took readily to vaccination while the hillmen were not in favour of it.

3. No adequate machinery exists in Manipur for recording the number of births and deaths, so no attempt is made to collect vital statistics.

4. *Epidemics*—There was no regular epidemic during the year, but Malaria was very prevalent. A large number of people suffered from worms.

5. *Waterworks*— Little actual progress was made with the scheme for providing Imphal with a supply of pipe-water Early in the year Mr Mitchell submitted

alternative schemes to the Darbar, which decided to adopt one costing some Rs. 1,000 and sanctioned the expenditure of that amount. The Government of India ctioned a loan of Rs 2,00,000 at 4 per cent, to be repaid in ten years. The Sanitary gineer, Mr. Disney visited Imphal, and after an inspection of the ground, approved he scheme and made some valuable suggestions. The actual work, however, was yed pending the preparations of detailed estimates Some progress was made with weirs at the head of the main pipe line and the service lines of pipes in Imphal e marked out by the State Engineer. Tenders will shortly be called for and it is ected that the contracting firm will start the work in earnest next cold weather. hing can be done before then as it would not be possible to get the pipes up the l during the rains.

6. *Personnel*—Captain F. Stevenson, I. M. S. acted as Civil Surgeon from 1st il 1910 to 14th January 1911. Captain H. C. Buckley, I. M. S., was in charge from ı January to 31st March 1911.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

1. *Higher Education*—The Johnstone School at Imphal is a Middle English ool but teaches up to the High School standard.

Two pupils were sent to Sylhet to appear at the Matriculation examination, both whom passed in the first division.

Out of 227 scholars on the rolls on the 31st March, 214 were Manipuris, 5 ipuri Muhammadans, 1 a Naga and 6 foreigners.

The other two Middle English Schools are the Bengalee School at Imphal and the rul School in the Tangkhul Hills.

The average attendance in the three Middle English Schools was as follows :—

Johnstone Schools	253i58
Bengalee School:	
Boys	65
Girls	5.4
Ukhrul School:	
Boys	52
Girls	11

2. *Primary Education*—To relieve the Johnstone School of the congestion due he large number of boys passing the Lower Primary Examination every year, Primary School was opened during the year. Boys passing in the first division still allowed to enter the Johnstone School, while those who pass in 2nd and 3rd ions are taken into the Upper Primary School.

There were 62 and 8 Lower Primary Schools in the valley and Tangkhul Hills resvely, as against 56 and 7 in the previous year In these schools, 4,145 boys 33 girls were on the rolls on 31st March The average attendance was 2,978 62 ainst 2,504·1 in the previous year. Of the 62 Lower Primary Schools in the valley e Madrassas, 1 a Tal and 1 a girl's schools In one school instruction is given indi for the benefit of the population speaking that language.

The attendance at these Schools was generally good, but in some cases where it oor the Schools concerned were either removed to new sites or converted into type of village Pathshalas of which the teachers receive Rs. 3 from the State s and their board from the villagers. There were 13 village Pathshalas of ype, which are included in the number of Lower Primary Schools.

There are also 7 Schools in the Northern Hills and 4 Kuki Schools on the Lushai er. These schools submit no returns and have therefore not been included in ndix XXV. I am somewhat sceptical as to the value of these schools, and it

is possible that in the future I may close them and devote the money spent on the to increasing the number of scholarships for hill boys held at Imphal where they receive better tuition and supervision. This does not apply to the schools in Tangkhul Lam, which are more efficiently run than the other hill schools owing To the supervision of the Rev. W. Pettigrew of Ukhrul.

3. During the year the Manipuri translations of two books were reprinted.

4. *Teaching Staff*—There are 125 teachers in the valley Primary Schools, of whom 94 are Manipuris born in the State, 17 Manipuris born outside the State, 11 Manipuri Muhammadans and 3 foreigners. Of these pandits one has read up to the third class of the Matriculation standard, two hold Middle English certificates, one a Normal School certificate, 65 Upper Primary certificates 44 Lower Primary certificates and 6 Persian title-certificates

5. The Johnstone School is housed in a good brick building with an iron roof. This with the Upper Primary School and the Ukhrul M. E. School was erected and is maintained at State cost. The iron roofs of all the Lower Primary Schools in Imphal are also maintained by the State. Other repairs to these buildings and all repairs to Lower Primary buildings in the other pannas of the valley and in the hills are carried out by the villagers. 13 school houses were rebuilt by the villagers during the year.

The question of the upkeep of school buildings is included in the wider question of *pothang*, which is dealt with elsewhere.

6. *Expenditure.*—The Middle English Schools are maintained mainly by grants-in-aid from the State and partly by schooling fees from the pupils. The Johnstone School also gets a grant-in-aid from Government. The Tangkhul Middle English School is entirely supported by the State, no fees being taken from the students

All the Primary schools except one in the Tangkhul Hills, which is supported by the Mission funds, are wholly maintained by the State. But a small schooling fee is charged to the pupils of the Upper Primary School and is credited to the State with a view to making the boys appreciate the value of education The total amount collected and credited to the State on this account was only Rs. 74 for the whole year.

The cost to the State on all accounts of Education was Rs. 33,140, of which Rs. 4,551 was on account of Hill Schools, and was charged to "Hill tribes." Rs. 699 spent on the buildings was charged to State works.

7. The Darbar is desirous of having a high school in Imphal, and on more than one occasion has passed resolutions to raise the Johnstone School to that status. But the expense is prohibitive, especially in consideration of the small number of boys that would be benefited by such a step. Moreover these boys could obtain the required education in any school outside the State at a far lower cost. During the year, in addition to the two boys sent to Sylhet to prosecute their studies there for the Matriculation examination, one was granted a scholarship at the Dacca College in order to prepare himself for the Intermediate examination.

8. *Inspection.*—The Deputy Inspector, Babu Gopal Singh, assisted by two Inspecting pandits, supervises the schools in the valley In the course of their tours they endeavoured to stimulate the interest of the people in educational matters, and the attendance average of the schools shows that their efforts have not been entirely in vain.

Library.—The library is a depository for supplying the various schools with necessary books. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,044, and the value of stock in hand on 31st March was approximately Rs 3,912.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. *Veterinary.*—During the year under report a Veterinary Assistant was engaged for the State for the first time. 436 animals were treated by him in the dispen-

ey and 156 on tour. In addition, 93 cattle were inoculated against Rinderpest by the Serum alone method, of which only 2 died.

The Veterinary Assistant attended three outbreaks of contagious diseases—two of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and one of Rinderpest.

Foot and mouth disease was prevalent all over the valley and in parts of the hills at previous to the Veterinary Assistant's appointment.

There were sporadic outbreaks of Anthrax and Black quarter. Measures have been taken for timely report of all outbreaks of contagious diseases and it is hoped that the presence of a Veterinary officer will materially check the loss of cattle in the State by disease. The scientific treatment of sick animals is practically unknown in Manipur heretofore, but the people appear to be fully alive to its advantages, and there can be no doubt that as they become aware that Veterinary help is available they will make increasing use of it.

2. There is a printing press at Imphal which prints bills, forms, Vernacular Notices, &c.

3. During the year rewards were paid for the destruction of 8 tigers, 17 leopards (one black) and 7 bears.

4. *Pothang.*—It is customary in Manipur that the valley roads and schools should be kept up by village labour, and that Meithei officials should have their things carried free from village to village, when on tour. This system is somewhat irksome to the people, and it has been proposed to abolish it. It is suggested that a house-tax of about Re. 1 should be levied from all liable to *Pothang*, which would produce an annual revenue of some Rs. 40 000. This would be sufficient for the upkeep of the roads and schools and the provision of a sufficient travelling allowance to the various State servants previously entitled to *pothang*. The only obstacle, which is a somewhat serious one, is the provision of transport. It is thought that, if *pothang* is abolished, it may be difficult to obtain coolies. The Department that would suffer most from the disorganisation of transport would be the Land Revenue Department a contingency not to be thought of in consideration of the fact that it provides the bulk of the State Revenue The Darbar have the matter under deliberation

5. *Census.*—The Census recorded a population of 2,22,912 in the valley, and 1,23,359 in the hills, in all 3,46,271 as compared with 2,84,465 in 1901. The Manipuris and Kukis were amenable to the census, but the Tangkhuls and other Naga tribes gave a great deal of trouble and did their best to conceal their true numbers. They seemed to be imbued with the idea that the census was in some way connected with an increase of house-tax or a register of persons liable to be called out as coolies.

The census in the valley was carried out by the Land Revenue Office staff and in the hills by the Hill Office, with some outside assistance. Both establishments did excellent work. In especial, Moulvi Abdul Wahed, Sub-Deputy Collector and Babu Bijhor Nath Banerjee, Head Clerk, Hill Office, took a great interest in the work.

Mr. Bell held the appointment of Vice President of the Darbar from 1st April to 15th June, 1910. I took over the charge from him on 16th June, 1910.

Haobom Shekhor Singh, an Additional Member of the Darbar, resigned owing to ill-health and died shortly afterwards Bindu Madhob Shastri, also an additional Member of the Darbar, died on 20th December, 1910. Their places were filled up by Nongmaithem Nene Singh, who held the post of Naharup-Lakpa, and Nongmaithem Tomchouba Singh.

Babu Ambica Charan Ghose, Superintendent State Office and Darbar Clerk, performed his duties most satisfactorily. All the establishments of the various offices under the Manipur States have worked well during the year.

J C HIGGINS. I. C. S.

Vice President, Manipur State Darbar.

APPENDIX I.

***Names of High Officials in the Manipur State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year,* 1910-1911.**

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	PERIOD.	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
1. Col. J. Shakespear, C.I.E., D.S.O ,I.A.	Political Agent ...	1st April 1910 ...	31st March 1911.
1. C. H. Bell, Esq. ...	Vice-President, Manipur State Darbar ...	Do. ...	15th June 1911.
2. J. C. Higgins, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Do. do. ...	16th June 1910 ...	31st March 1911.
J. W. Pritchard, Esq. ...	State Engineer ...	1st April 1910 ...	Do.
Rajkumar Dumra Singh, Senapoti ...	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar ..	Do. ...	Do.
4. Ramananda Singh ...	Moirang Ningthou ...	Do. ..	Do.
5. Ningthoujamba Gokul Singh ...	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar ...	Do. ...	Do.
8. Saogaijam Ibungo Chauba Singh ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
9. Bindu Madhab Shastri ...	Additional Member ...	Do ...	20th Decr. 1910.
10. Maibia Tamra Singh ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	31st March 1911.
Haobam Shekhor Singh ...	Do do. ...	Do. ...	31st January 1911
13. Nongmaithem Nene Singh .	Do. do. ...	3rd February 1911	31st March 1911.
13. Nongmaithem Tomchouba Singh ...	Do. do. ...	1st February 1911	Do.
14. R. T. Boileau, Esq. ...	Private Secretary to His Highness the Raja ...	1st April 1910 ...	15th June 1910.
Rajkumar Pushkar Singh	President of the Cherap Court	Do. ...	31st March 1911.
Rajkumar Digendra Singh ...	Member of the Cherap Court	1st December 1910	Do.
Chingakham Jhanjajit Singh ...	Do. do. ...	1st April 1910 ...	Do.
Chandra Mukha Singh, Pukhramba	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Angom Tomchouba Singh ..	Do do ...	Do. .	Do.
Ningthoujamba Kulachandra Singh ...	Do do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
21. Moulvi Abdul Wahed, Sub-Deputy Collector ...	Officer in Charge of Land Revenue Office ...	27th November 1910 ...	Do.
22. Babu Gagan Chandra Aditya ..	Superintendent, Agency Office	1st April 1910 ...	Do.
23. Babu Ambica Charan Ghose ..	Superintendent, State Office ..	Do. .	Do.
24. Naba Kanta Singh ...	Subadar Major, Military Police	Do.	Do.
. Golap Singh .	Deputy Inspector of Schools ...	Do. ...	Do.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Manipur State.

DESCRIPTION.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4

Nil.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in Manipur State for 1910-1911.

Arm of Service.	Number of Fighting Officers and Men.						Details of Force at end of the Current Year.						
	At end of last year	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalion or Batteries	Number of Guns.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the Force, including followers.
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
													Rs.
Cavalry ...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	.	...
Sappers ..	...	...	.	..		..	..	.	...			...	...
Artillery ...	...	...	..	...		...	...		-	...	...	..	...
Infantry ..	299	35	6	.	16	220	1	225	..	7	26	187	30,419
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	..	...	.	..	..	.	.		..	-	...	...
Total ...	299	35	6		16	220	1	225	—	7	26	187	30,419

APPENDIX IV (I).

***Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Military Police for the year* 1910-1911.**

ssoription of Office.	Number	Pay of grade	Total Cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.	
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By Money	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs A.P.	Rs							
idar Major ..	1	50 0 0	600	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Instructor ..	1	31 8 0	378	.	...	...	...	...	1	...
idars	2	30 0 0	720	..	...	...	...	...	2	...
adars	4	20 0 6	960	.	.	...	...	.	2	...
ildars	17	12 0 0	2,448	.		...	..	...	15	..
ts ...	11	10 0 0	1,320	.	...	..	..	..	10	...
ye	182	7 0 0	15 288	11	14	2	...	.	100	20
lers	3	7 0 0	252			.	...	..	.	..
Major allowance ...	.	3 0 0	36	.	...	..	...	..	..	..
ol Master do ...	.	2 0 0	24	..	..	.	.	.	...	...
Sepoy's (allowance to three Sepoys)...	..	1 0 0	36	..	...	...	...	.	...	...
s Lance Naiks (allowance to 2 Sepoys)	..	1 0 0	24		.	..	.	...	...	..
d conduct pay 60 Sepoys ...	...	1 8 0	1,080	..	.	..	...	...	.	...
d conduct pay 63 Sepoys ..	...	1 0 0	756	...	..	...	...	...	...	.
band Establishment :										
idsmen . ..	10	7 0 0	840	.	..	...	...	..	1	...
d Master allowance ..	..	5 0 0	60	..	..	...		...	...	...
idsmen (allowance 3 Sepoys) ...	...	1 0 0	36	.	..	..	...	.	...	...
idsman do ...	.	2 0 0	24	..	.		...	..	...	...
Clerical and Miscellaneous										
d clerk	1	40 0 0	480	..	...	...		..	1	..
nourer	1	20 0 0	240	.	.	...	...	...	1	..
penter	1	2 0 0	24	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
lor	2	10 0 0	240	...	..	.		...	2	...
get chaukidar ...	1	5 0 0	60		—	—	...	—	...	..
chi	1	7 0 0	84	..	.	...	...	...	—	...
h	1	5 0 0	60	...		...	...	...	...	...
eper ..	4	8 0 0	384	..	...	.	...	...	...	.
... ...	1	7 0 0	84	..	...	...	..	—	...	...
ster (allowance to a lepoy)	...	2 0 0	24	...	..	..	...	...	1	...
Hospital Establishment.										
mpounder ...	1	15 0 0	180		..	..	.	..	1	...
ater-carrier ..	1	8 0 0	9					.	1	...
eeper ..	1	8 0 0	9					..	...	...
Total ...	...	...	26,934	11	14	2	...	...	139	20

APPENDIX IV. (2)

Statement showing the strength, cost and discipline of the Civil Police for the year 1910–1911.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade	Total Cost.	Punishment. Dismissed	Punishment. Fine, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punishment. Punished judicially.	Rewards. By promotion.	Rewards. By money.	Education. Number able to read and write.	Education. Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Sub-Inspector ..	1	at Rs. 44 for 3 months at Rs. 46 for 9 months Rs. 5 allowance	132 414 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Head Constables ..	4	1 at Rs 20 for 5 months 1 at Rs 20 for 8 months 1 at Rs. 15 plus Rs. 2 8 allowances 1 at Rs 12	100 160 210 144	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Writer Constables	2	2 atts. 12 each	288	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
4. Constables ..	21	3 at Rs 9 each Good conduct allowance of Re 1 to 1 4 at Rs. 8 each 12 at Rs 7 each 2 at Rs. 10 each	324 12 384 1,008 240	.. ..	.. .. 2, Rs. 5 each 4, Re 1 2 as. 8 each 2 suspended	... .	... .	... ...	... ...	... ...
5 Choukidars	212	at Rs 2 each	5,088	...		..	..	..	...	...
6. Sweeper ...	1	at Rs 5	60	..	..	..	.	...		..
Total ...	241	..	8,524		15			...	...	...

APPENDIX V.

Statement Showing the working of the Civil Police in the Manipur State during the year 1910–1911.

Manipur State	Number of offences. Past year	Number of offences. Present year	Number of accused arrested. Past year	Number of accused arrested. Present year	Number of accused sent up for trial. Past year	Number of accused sent up for trial. Present year	Number of accused convicted. Past year	Number of accused convicted. Present year	Number of accused acquitted or discharged. Past year	Number of accused acquitted or discharged. Present year	Percentage of convictions columns 4 and 5. Past year.	Percentage of convictions columns 4 and 5. Present year.	Percentage of convictions of accused sent up for trial. Past year.	Percentage of convictions of accused sent up for trial. Present year.
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CIVIL Imphal Thana	223	282	165	179	94	85	72	59	93	120	43·63	32·9	6·7	69·41
Total ...	223	282	165	179	94	85	72	59	93	120	43·63	32·9	6·7	69·41

APPENDIX VI.

Statement Showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Manipur State during the year 1910-1911.

Manipur State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Police Sadr, Imphal Thana. ..	9,615	7,915	3,915	1,544 .	40·71	19·5
Total ...	9,615	7,915	3,915	1,544	40·71	19·5

APP

Statement showing the number of crimes, number of cases disposed

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of Pers			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year	Total					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment & fine	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Giving false information respecting an offence committed, Section 203. .	...	1	1	.	1	8	4		4	...	...
False Charge of offence made with intent to injure Section 211	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
Dishonestly making false claim in a court and false charge of offence made with intent to injure, Sections 209, 211	..	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	..	...	...
Taking gift to help to recover stolen property, Section 215 ..	1	3	4	1	3	3	..	.	.	...	...
Obstruction in public way, Section 283	..	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	...
Murder, Section 302	...	1	1	2	1	.		...	..	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide, Section 309 ..	...	2	2	3	2	2	2	..	2	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt, Section 323 . ..	1	9	10	3	10	15	3	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt Section 325	..	3	3	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	..
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, Section 326	.	3	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	.	...
Wrongful confinement Section 340	.	1	1	..	1	1	1	...	...	.	.
Assault in attempt to commit theft of property carried by a person, section 356	1		1		1	5	..	...	...	..	...
Carried over	4	26	30	10	27	43	16	..	7	...	..

K VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Manipur State during the year 1910-1911.

...nced.							Terms of Imprisonment.										
	Whipping.	Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during the year.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 Years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	--	---
1	--	---	1	---	---	-	---	---	--	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---
	---	---	1	---	---	-	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	---	---	3	-		---	---	---	--	---	---	--	---	-	---	---	1
1	---	---	--	-	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	--	--	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	--
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3	--		12	---	--- 4	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	-	---	---	---
3	---	---	1		---	---	---	--	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	1
--	---	---	--	--	---	--	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
1	---	---	---	--	---	---	-	-	---	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---
	---	---	5	---	---	---	--	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	---	---
9	--	---	27	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	4	-	---	---	---	---	3

Statement showing the number of crimes, number of cases

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of personal apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of Perso			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment & fin	
								Simple.	Rigorous	Simple.	Rigorous.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
Brought forward	4	26	30	10	27	43	16	...	7	...	...
Theft section 379	5	46	51	18	43	35	11	..	6	..	1
Theft in dwelling house, etc., section 380	1	38	39	33	34	34	10	...	7	...	...
Theft by servant section 381 ..	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion section 384 ..	...	1	1	...	1	1	-	...	..	...	..
Criminal breach of trust section 406	1	5	6	2	5	6	4	...	...	...	1
Criminal breach of trust by carrier, etc., section 407 ...	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant section 408 ...	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1
Dishonestly receiving stolen property section 411	5	8	13	12	10	32	11	...	5	...	1
Cheating and criminal breach of trust by servant sections 415&408	-	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Mischief by killing and maiming animal section 429 ...	...	3	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	1
Mischief by fire with intent to cause damage, etc., section 435	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	-	...	...
Mischief by fire section 436 ...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass section 447 ..	...	1	1	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
House trespass in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment section 451	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lurking house trespass in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment section 454		12	14	29	14	4	1	...	1	...	...
Lurking house trespass by night in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment section 457 ...		111	112	97	120	17	2	...	...	...	1
Lurking house trespass after preparation for hurt section 458	...	2	2	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total	22	260	282	206	256	179	59	...	27	...	6

K VII

cases awaiting trial in the Manipur State during the year 1910-1911.

mced.							Terms of Imprisonment										
	Whipping.	Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons on bond, being insane.	Number of persons died during the year.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
9	---	---	27	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	4	---	---	---	---	---	3
1	3	---	24	--	---	---	---	---	2	1	3	---	---	1	---	---	8
2	1	---	24	---	---	---	---	1	3	1	---	1	1	-	---	---	5
		---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	--	-	—	---
--	---	---	1		--	-	---	---	--	---	—	---	---	--	---	---	1
2	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	1
--	---	---	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	—	---	---	---	---	---	--
—	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	--	---	---	---		3
4	1	---	21	---	---	--	---	---	--	2	3	1	---	---	---	--	---
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	--	---	--	1
--	---	---	1	--	--	--	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	--	---
—	--	---	1	---	-	---	---	—	---	---	---	---	---	--	-	---	1
—	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	---		---
1	--	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	-	---	---	---	---	---	--	---
--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
--	---	--	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	--	--	---	---
--	1	---	15	---	---		---	---	---	--	1	--	---	-	---	--	2
--	---	---	-	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	—	---	1
19	7	--	120	---	---	---	--	1	6	11	11	2	1	1	---	---	26

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1910-1911.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Remaining at the end of the past year	Number of persons dealt with. Brought to trial in 1910-1911.					Total		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	Un summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of Court.	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted	Convicted.	Committed or referred to.	Died, escaped or transferred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Manipur State Darbar ..	12	5	2	3	.	2	2	..	30	9	2	4	1	...	2	
2 Hill Court ...	62	72	8	10	11	121		2	405	152	4	28	37	2	4	80
3 Cherap Court ...	347	359	12	23.1	25	84	59	03	699	476	124	201	93	..	3	55
4 Town Panchayet Court	19	28	11	.	21	38	..	..	93	72	12	43	13	..	...	4
5 Rural Panchayets ...	128	139	22	..	96	87	40	1	211	236	9	68	48	23	...	2
TOTAL ...	588	603	57	246	143	332	101	66	1,438	945	287	344	192	25	6	141

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1910-1911.

Tribunals.	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases. Applications rejected		Sentences. Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed		Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry, etc. ordered		Pending.	
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Manipur State Darbar	27		3	12	11	6	4	10	8	..	.	...	...	2	1	...	...
Cherap Court	1[illegible]	4	2	14	8	2	1	13	4		.		...	..	...	...	...
Total	4[illegible]	9	5	26	19	8	5	23	12	..	.	...		2	1..	..	...

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORKS :—*Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year* 1910-1911.

TRIBUNALS	Opening Balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or remand.		TOTAL.		Disposed of during the year		Closing Balance		Suits filed during present year									Suits disposed of during present year.					
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	VALUE	Suits regarding landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																									y. m. d.
Hill Court ..	42	48	164	167	206	215	158	135	48	80	7,046	1	166	...	156	11	...	..	...	15	34	27	59	6,206	-3.16½
Cherap Court ..	10	9	363	315	373	324	364	311	9	13	23,085	19	216	80	203	103	3	...	1	53	18	122	138	23,080	-1-20
Town Panchayet	102	67	1,261	1,157	1,363	1,224	1,296	1,200	67	24	11,912	2	1,115	40	1,149	8	...	...	...	440	37	136	587	8,126	-1-12
Rural Panchayets .	131	115	769	838	900	953	785	949	115	44	15,768	6	578	254	838	...	...	...	...	104	103	103	599	16,316	-1-13½
TOTAL ...	285	239	2,557	2,477	2,842	2,716	2,603	2,555	239	161	58,311	28	2,075	374	2,351	122	3	..	1	592	192	388	1,383	53,730	..

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORKS:—*Results of applications for execution of decrees.*

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			TOTAL.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending, disposal at the close of the year.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cherap Court ...	42	51	7,198	88	22	2,393	130	73	9,591	79	18	1,490	51	55	8,101	22	17	16
Town Panchayat Court ...	104	51	9,107	361	351	15,857	465	402	24,964	414	355	16,881	51	47	8,083	26	21	..
TOTAL.	146	102	16,305	449	373	18,250	595	475	34,555	493	373	18,371	102	102	16,184	48	[illegible]	[illegible]

Civil Works.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits, 1910-1911.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals during		How disposed of. Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.	
Manipur State Darbar.	2	3	167	184	169	187	166	180	3	7	10,437	14,255	105	91	27	37	17	22	14	23	3	7	0 1 10	0 1 22	
Cherap Court ..	20	18	239	273	259	291	241	276	18	15	6,758	9,248	145	188	53	52	24	26	..	..	19	10	0 1 8	0 1 20	
Total	22	21	406	457	428	478	407	456	21	22	17,195	23,503	250	279	80	89	41	48	14	23	22	17	0 1 21	0 1 21	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-up in the Manipur Jail during the year 1910-1911.

STATIONS.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
nipur Imphal ...	1	137	335	542	472	135·68	129·42	123	7,357	18 days.	3
TOTAL ...	1	137	335	542	472	135·68	129·42	123	7,357	18 days.	3

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the year 1910-1911.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of Documents Presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiries at the close of the year.	
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Nil.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1910-1911.

DESCRIPTION.	Past Year.			Present Year.		
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Nil.

APPENDIX XVI.

eipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities of the Manipur State during the year 1910-1911.

NAME.	Opening Balance on 1st April, 1910.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March, 1911.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	
al Establishment ...	..	...	...	...	2,027	1,811	...
al contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	786	940	...
g	...	...	...	...	1,208	2,603	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	3,821	5,354	...

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Manipur State during the year 1910-1911.

anipur tate.	April 1910	May 1910.	June 1910	July 1910	August 1910	Septemb r 1910	October 1910.	Nov mber 1910.	December 1910	January 1911	February 1911	March 1911.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 10 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	5·44	7·90	7 76	13·82	10 65	7·70	5 74	0·72	0 00	3·01	0·36	2·96	66·06	43·98	51 32

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of Staple Food-grains.

ARTICLES.	During March past year	During March present year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
	Rs As P.	Rs As. P	
Paddy ...	0 11 0	0 12 0	
Rice, 1st quality ...	1 10 0	1 12 0	
„ 2nd „ ...	1 6 0	1 8 0	
Matikolai	6 3 0	4 0 0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the Year 1041-1042

Description of Works.	State Funds.			Local Fund.			Total
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
1. ESTABLISHMENT							
te Engineer's Pay	...	...	..	...	...	...	5,940
ice Establishment ...	...	...	...	..	..	..	4,563
bar Road Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,557
it Houses and Serais ...	..	..	...	...	...	..	988
lley Road Establishment ...	.	..	..	...	...	...	1,670
phal Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	816
ter Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
mporary	..	..	...	...	...	...	25
avelling allowances	..	...	...	..	...	...	109
2 MAO-MANIPUR ROAD							
ntribution to Mao-Manipur Road	..	...	...	...	...	..	30,000
3. CACHAR ROAD							
oad	...	1,158	...	..	...	...	...
idges	...	1,53[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
est-houses	..	145	2,836	..	...	...	2,836
4 VALLEY ROAD.							
ridges	...	1,054	...	...	...	..	...
est-houses...	...	551	...	...	...	...	...
tone Mile Posts	...	105		...	..	...	...
rain Pipes...	..	107	...	...	...	..	...
oad Metalling	...	7,084	8,961	...	...	..	8,961
5. BUILDINGS IN IMPHAL						..	
Residential Buildings	...	1,517	...	...	..	...	..
Vice-President's Bungalow Furniture	957	...	..	...	...	..	...
Clerks' Quarters ...	951	97	.	.	...	..	...
Jail Buildings	...	1,154	-	...	...	...	..
Jail Hospital	691	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jail Miscellaneous	...	219	...	...	..	.	...
Dak Bungalow, Imphal	..	251	...	..	..	.	.
Cherap & Panchayet Courts ...	..	858	...	...	...	...	...
Darbar Hall	.	[illegible]	.	..	...	...	...
State Offices .		[illegible]		.	..	...	..
CARRIED OVER	[illegible]	16,686	11,7[illegible]	.	...	...	57,631

APPENDIX XIX.—(Continued.)

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year, 1910-1911.

Description of Work	State Funds.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
Brought forward ..	2,599	16,686	11,797	...	...	...	57,631
l Revenue Office Reconstruction	4,930	...	...	...	...	...	...
s Works Office Godown orkshops	...	254	...	...	...	...	...
e Military Buildings ...	...	237	..	...	...	...	...
pital	4,795	...	...	..	...	...	...
l Police Buildings	...	225	..	..	...	...	...
lical Buildings	2,137	410	...	...	..	...	...
ocation Buildings	.	699	..	...	...	...	...
ocellaneous Buildings ...	...	167	21,342	..	...	.	21,342
6. STOCK AND STORES.	...	...	.	...	...	..	9,670
TANKS & WATER SUPPLY.							
nks and Water Supply ...	..	1,935	..	..	...	...	...
rphal Water Supply Scheme ...	5,178	...	7,113	...	..	..	7,113
8. MARKET & BAZARS.							
arket and Bazar	...	259	...	.	...	...	...
ate Godown at Dimapur ...	1,267	...	1,526	..	...	...	1,526
OFFICE CONTINGENCIES							
ationery and Contigencies ..	...	..	..	..	...	...	584
10. PALACE.							
Palace and out-houses ...	...	6,245	...	..	...	...	...
Mandob Jack roof	2 159	...	...	..	.	...	...
Shri Gobindajee's Temple ...	28,015	...	..	..	...	...	...
Do. Kitchen ...	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	.
Palace Lighting	...	2 371	40,078	.	...	...	40,078
H. H. THE RAJA'S summer residence at Langthabal Additions and alterations. ...	...	1,468	1,468	..	..	..	1,468
12. CIVIL LIST WORKS	...	2,271	2,271	...	...	...	2,271
13. MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE AS PER STATEMENT XVI.		.	..	...	...	...	5,354
14 PRIVATE WORKS.	.	1 334	1,334	...	...	...	1,334
TOTAL .	52,368	34,561	86,929	..	..	...	1,48,371

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Manipur State during the year 1910-1911.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.
				Male.	Female									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Manipur	1910-1911													229

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Manipur State durin the year 1910-1911.

Name of State	Country Spirit		Opium		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.	
	Number of Shops	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops	Revenue.	Number of Shops	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
Manipur			1	1,430	1	501			2	1,931
Total			1	1,430	1	501			2	1,93

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement Showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year, 1910-1911.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of Demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	..	...	.	2,92,462	...	...	...
1. Land revenue	14,902	3,14,780	3,29,682	3,13,561	3,09,025	3,182	12,939
2. Hill tribes	853	69,869	70,722	64,912	63,200	867	4,943
3. Fisheries	45	37,751	37,796	29,372	34,620	1,554	6,870
4. Foreigner's tax	...	8,000	8,000	5,016	7,001	...	
5. Ferry revenue	...	475	475	475	270	...	...
6. Salt revenue	195	2,170	2,365	1,508	2,475	178	729
7. Forests	...	20,000	20,000	29,682	23,401	...	...
8. Tea Seed	...	1,000	1,000	699	463	...	...
9. Law & Justice	...	4,000	4,000	5,711	3,652	...	..
10. Jail	...	3,000	3,000	4,707	3,816	..	...
11. Excise	...	1,931	1,931	1,931	1,425	...	...
12. Kubo Valley Compensation ...	...	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	..	...
13. Export taxes on Rice Cattle &c	...	10,000	10,000	22,224	11,072	...	...
14. Miscellaneous	...	9,000	9,000	9,458	12,474	..	...
Total ...	15,995	4,88,246	5,04,241	4,95,526	4,79,164	5,731	25,481
Add opening balance ...	...	.	...	7,87,988	...	...	..

DISBURSEMENT.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
I.—ADMINISTRATION.				
ry and allowance of Vice President	13,875	13,275	11,911	13,849
ravelling allowance of d tto	1,200	1,200	1,086	832
ay of Darbar Members	6,300	6,996	6,214	6,899
ay of Establishment	8,964	8,169	9,497	7,689
ravelling allowance	100	100	67	...
ontingencies	3,000	3,000	3,824	4,087
Total ...	33,439	32,680	32,599	33,365
II.—LAND REVENUE.				
ih Deputy Collector's pay and pensionery contribution ...	...	4,575	1,092	2,081
ravelling allowance of ditto		700	370	566
Rice Establishment	3,696	3,788	3,769	3,599
ield Establishment	5,412	3,792	5,594	5,549
akpas' Establishment	9,024	8,952	9,089	9,260
ringhat Establishment travelling allowance and Field travelling allo	972	345	179	453
ontingencies	2,000	2,300	2,199	3,172
Total ...	21,104	24,452	22,202	24,690
Carried over	54,543	57,132	54,801	58,055

APPENDIX XXII.—(*Continued.*)

DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued.)

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	54,543	57,132	54,891	58,055
III.—HILL TRIBES.				
Establishment	5,956	5,512	6,074	5,576
Travelling allowances	... ...	100	... ...	... ...
Contingencies	2,850	2,300	2,297	2,020
Hill Education Establishment	3,372	2,628	3,225	2,008
Ditto Contingencies -	1,582	2,062	1,326	1,431
Naga Police Establishment	1,008	1,078	1,008	1,008
Total ...	14,268	13,680	13,930	12,045
IV.—SALT.				
Contingencies	500	1,000	... ...	... ...
V.—FORESTS.				
Establishment	1,608	1,464	1,596	1,405
Contingencies	500	288	362	659
Total ..	2,108	1,752	1,958	2,064
VI.—LAW AND JUSTICE.				
Establishment	6,168	5,952	6,042	5,920
Contingencies	500	800	318	754
Total ...	6,668	6,752	6,360	6,674
VII.—RAJA'S CIVIL LIST.				
Personal allowance of His Highness the Raja ...	36,000	18,000	36,000	34,500
Maintenance of Raja's family, and temples including allowance to Raja's Guru ..	12,480	12,480	12,708	12,250
Allowance to the detenus at Hazaribagh	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,785
Pension to Rai Bama Charan Mukerjee Bahadur ..	780	780	780	780
Salary of Private Secretary to His Highness the Raja ...	6,000	... ...	1,750	1,256
Travelling allowance of ditto	1,000	... .	36	... ...
Contingencies	30,000	48,000	29,922	32,468
Total ...	87,520	80,520	82,456	83,041
VIII.				
STATE WORKS	139,169	123,318	148,371	130,750
IX.—MILITARY POLICE.				
Pay of the Force and Establishment	26,862	24,522	25,281	24,242
Contingencies	5,138	4,500	5,138	4,500
Total	32,000	29,022	30,419	28,742
Carried over	3,36,776	3,13,176	3,38,295	3,21,371

APPENDIX XXII.—(*Continued.*)

DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued.)

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	1	3	4	5
Brought forward ...	3,36,776	3,13,176	3,38,295	3,21,371
X.—CIVIL POLICE.				
Pay of establishment	9,940	9,456	8,543	7,993
Contingencies	1,896	1,320	2,094	267
Total ...	11,836	10,776	10,637	8,260
XI.—JAIL.				
Establishment	2,624	2,324	2,237	2,318
Clothing, food and miscellaneous	4,099	3,625	3,504	3,864
Manufacture	2,500	2,500	1,616	2,007
Expenses of Andaman prisoners	1,200	1,200	1,102	1,073
Total ...	10,423	9,649	8,459	9,262
XII.—MEDICAL.				
Allowance of Civil Surgeon	1,275	1,275	1,275	1,275
Travelling Allowance	800	800	561	631
Pay of State Hospital Assistant	935	935	418	488
Pay of other establishment	2,868	2,256	2,522	2,309
Vaccination establishment	840	894	840	810
Medicine, diet and other contingencies	5,091	4,791	5,079	5,366
Epidemic or special establishment	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Total ...	12,809	11,951	10,695	10,879
XIII.—EDUCATION.				
Pay of establishment	16,092	14,940	15,339	14,543
Capitation grants	4,128	3,732	3,267	3,073
Contribution to Johnstone School and Bengalee School...	5,220	4,320	4,870	3,242
Travelling Allowance	800	800	574	612
Scholarships	2,940	2,964	2,494	2,485
Books and Stationery	500	1,500	965	141
Building	...	...	...	1,000
Miscellaneous	350	445	381	194
Total ...	30,030	28,701	27,890	25,289
XIV.—POSTAL.				
Establishment	4,212	3,948	2,608	3,978
Contingencies	560	560	175	224
Total ..	4,772	4,508	2,783	4,202
Carried over ...	4,06,646	3,78,761	3,98,759	3,79,463

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued.)

DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued.)

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate. Current year.	Budget Estimate. Previous year.	Actual Expenditure. Current year.	Actual Expenditure. Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
Brought forward ...	4,06,646	3,78,761	3,98,759	3,79,283
XV.				
EXPEDITION AND TOURS.	2,000	2,000	2,687	2,584
XVI				
TEA SEED	500	500	239	345
XVII.				
TRIBUTE	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.				
Establishment	2,028	2,028	2,272	2,028
Contingencies	2,972	2,972	1,027	472
Total ...	5,000	5,000	3,239	2,500
XIX.—VETERINARY.				
Establishment	600	...	546	...
Travelling Allowance	200	...	194	...
Contingencies	1,200	...	1,199	...
Total	2,000	...	1,949	...
Total Expenditure of the year	4,66,146	4,36,261	4,56,863	4,34,642
Add Closing balance	...	...	3,31,125	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	7,87,988	...

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Manipur State during the year 1910-1911.

Dispensary.	Out-door, old and new treated.	Number of patients treated. Out-door.	Number of patients treated. In-door.	Results of in-door patients. Discharged. Cured.	Discharged. Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Out-door and In-door.	
Manipur Dispensary ...	15,296	14,101	217	175	23	6	12	31	...	42·58	
Haibaty ...	2,797	1,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	
Machona ...	4,756	4,749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·30	
Kakching ...	7,576	6,580		...	...	...	...	...	...	20·48	
Total ...	30,425	26,805	217	175	23	6	12	31	10,695	...	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the State for the year 1910-1911.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.			
										Births.		Deaths.	
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Manipur State for the year 1910-1911.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of Pupils on roll on 31st March, 1911.				Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
	Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	9	10	11
		Valley Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.						
2	2	Middle English	281	6	311	7	209·43	248·79	...	4,870	...	
	1	Upper Primary	...	...	29	...	...	24·53	...	...	*	* Including expenses of inspection.
56	62	Lower Primary	3,380	11	3,960	21	2,315·67	2,755·84	...	...	20,526	
		Tangkhul-Naga Schools.										
1	1	Middle English	63	11	52	11	59·99	53·15	...	...	...	The amount spent on all Hill Schools was Rs.[illegible],551.
7	8	Lower Primary	147	2	164	1	128·14	145·10		...	...	